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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/572,654

03/20/2006

Hiroyuki Tsukashima

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OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. BOX 320850
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850

EXAMINER

TAMAI, KARL I

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/10/2010

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

OfficeAction25944@oliff.com
jarmstrong@oliff.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/572,654	Applicant(s) TSUKASHIMA ET AL.	
	Examiner KARL I.E. TAMAI	Art Unit 2834	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 March 2006 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/14/2009</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the lead wire connected to the second contact in the rotation direction of the rotational shaft must be shown or the feature canceled from the claim. No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1-12 and 14-16 are objected to because of the following informalities: the lead wire being "attached" to the second contact in the rotation direction of the rotational shaft is vague and indefinite because it is only indirectly attached to the second contact by the flexible member. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagi et al. (Kumagi)(JP 54-115704) and Inoue (JP 2001-095195) and Sprando

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(US 2781463). Kumagi teaches an electric machine having a stator winding including a coil 2 and a flexible copper, lead wire 4, where the lead wire and said coil being affected by varnish treatment (see abstract) such that the lead wire and the coil are hardened by permeation of varnish. The lead wire 4 does not include a structure for preventing varnish treatment. Kumagi teaches the lead wire is flexible to provide workability and prevent wire breakage. Kumagi does not teach the stator winding being a motor or the lead wire is used for externally connecting the coil of with external wiring through a terminal block electrically having a first contact electrically connecting an internal conductor and the external wiring, and a second contact electrically connecting the internal conductor and the lead wire, where the flexible member is made of a different material than the lead wire and that is higher than said lead wire in flexibility, or the lead wire being attached to the second contact in a rotation shaft direction and said flexible member is connected to the second contact by a perpendicular bend in the flexible member. Inoue teaches a motor with a flexible, aluminum lead wire 11 is used for externally connecting the coil of with external wiring through a terminal block 10 having a first contact (outside the housing) electrically connecting an internal conductor (middle portion of connection terminal 10) and the external wiring, and a second contact (inside the housing) electrically connecting the internal conductor and the lead wire 11.

Sprando (US 2781463) teaches the lead wire from the motor coil 17 being indirectly attached to the second contact 41 in a rotation shaft direction 14 via the flexible member 48 which is connected to the second contact by a perpendicular bend

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in the flexible member(lead 48, see figure 1) to provide easy routing of power to the hermetically sealed motor form the second connector.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the dynamoelectric machine art at the time of the invention to construct the machine of Kumagi, as a motor to provide mechanical power, with the lead wire and terminal of Inoue to provide a reliable connection to external power, as taught by Inoue, with the flexibility of the lead wire being greater than the stator coil to provide workability and prevent wire breakage, as suggested by Kumagi, and with the material of the lead wire being different than the stator coil to optimized the conductivity, flexibility, and cost of providing the electrical wiring, and because it has been held that selection of the material based on intended use is within the ordinary skill in the art (See *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416), and with the the lead wire being attached to the second contact in a rotation shaft direction and said flexible member is connected to the second contact by a perpendicular bend in the flexible member to provide easy routing of the power connection from the terminal to the motor windings as taught by Sprando.

In regards to claims 14 and 15, Kumagi teaches the conductor is copper with is a material which suppresses varnish treatment and is not hardened by varnish treatment. The examiner notes that a manual translation of Kumagi has been requested and will be made available to the applicant when requested.

6. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagi et al. (Kumagi)(JP 54-115704) and Inoue (JP 2001-095195) and Sprando (US

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2781463)., in further in view of Sasamoto et al. (Sasamoto)(US 5132584). Kumagi, Inoue, and Sprando (US 2781463) teach every aspect of the invention except the flexible member being a braided wire or a plate like conductor. Sasamoto teaches the flexible braided wire 57 (col. 6, line 58) or a plate like conductor with a deformable portion 57a (col. 6, line 37) to conduct electricity to the stator windings but reduces the transmissions of vibrations between the stator and the support. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the dynamoelectric machine art at the time of the invention to construct the machine of Kumagi, Inoue, and Sprando with a braided or plate conductor to provide an electrical conductor with reduced vibration transmission, as taught by Sasamoto.

7. Claims 4, 5, 11, 12, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagi et al. (Kumagi)(JP 54-115704), Inoue (JP 2001-095195), and Sprando (US 2781463), in further in view of Katsuzawa et al. (Katsuzawa)(US 20020050752). Kumagi, Inoue, and Sprando teach every aspect of the invention except the first contact has a structure where the internal conductor and the external wiring are allowed to mate with each other in a perpendicular direction to a rotation shaft of a motor, and the lead wire is attached to the second contact in the rotation shaft direction of the motor. Katsuzawa teaches the terminal block (10) having an internal connector 81 with first contact below power terminal 84 mating perpendicular to the shaft with the internal conductor 81 via screw 82 and a second contact that mates with the stator winding leads 7 which have a deformation perpendicular to the shaft (figure 12) and a

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plate terminal 83 on the tip of the flexible lead 7 and connected to the internal connector 81 by a fixing screw 82. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the dynamoelectric machine art at the time of the invention to construct the machine of Kumagi, Inoue, and Sprando with connection terminal of Katsuzawa to easy connection and inspection of the windings, as taught by Katsuzawa.

8. Claims 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagi et al. (Kumagi)(JP 54-115704), Inoue (JP 2001-095195), Sprando (US 2781463), and Sasamoto et al. (Sasamoto)(US 5132584), in further in view of Katsuzawa et al. (Katsuzawa)(US 20020050752). Kumagi, Inoue, Sprando, and Sasamoto teach every aspect of the invention except the first contact has a structure where the internal conductor and the external wiring are allowed to mate with each other in a perpendicular direction to a rotation shaft of a motor, and the lead wire is attached to the second contact in the rotation shaft direction of the motor. Katsuzawa teaches the terminal block (10) having an internal connector 81 with first contact below power terminal 84 mating perpendicular to the shaft with the internal conductor 81 via screw 82 and a second contact that mates with the stator winding leads 7 which have a deformation perpendicular to the shaft (figure 12) and a plate terminal 83 on the tip of the flexible lead 7 and connected to the internal connector 81 by a fixing screw 82. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the dynamoelectric machine art at the time of the invention to construct the machine of Kumagi, Inoue, Sprando, and

Sasamoto with connection terminal of Katsuzawa to easy connection and inspection of the windings, as taught by Katsuzawa.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to the pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karl I.E. Tamai whose telephone number is (571) 272 - 2036.

The examiner can be normally contacted on Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mrs. Quyen Leung, can be reached at (571) 272 - 8188. The facsimile number for the Group is (571) 273 - 8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Karl I Tamai/
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER
March 4, 2010